OUR MAGAZINE SECTION

Interesting Features for the Entire Family

Something to Think About

By F. A. WALKER

SILENCE

PLAY the silent part in all your joys and sorrows. Let neither excessive happiness nor great grief overwhelm you.

Control your speech and spirit under all conditions, even when the clanging din around you urges you to trumpet-tongued retorts.

When the storms of mischief-makers shake your house of clay to its very foundations and cause your soul to tremble with apprehension, hold your peace.

Be cool and calm and patient.

To be otherwise is perilous as it invites fresh attacks from those seeking your destruction.

Curb resentment through the snarling tempest; lift up your face to the whirling clouds, and remember that beyond them there is always the clear, serene sunlit sky, indifferent to the clamorous noises below.

"Let not your heart be troubled."

Think of the content that will ultimately be yours if you hold loyally to the right course and continue in well doing.

Think of the eyes that are watching you, the loved ones who are dependent on you, trusting and believing in the nobility of your soul.

Do nothing, think nothing and say nothing that will shake their faith in you, or cause you to lose faith in yourself.

By keeping still in great stresses of emotion the atmosphere around you becomes cooler, and your enemies or accusers gradually lose their heat and become more easily susceptible to reason.

Silence is the most magnificent and impressive thing in the universe.

What more sublime than the hush of a starry night in the solitude of vast hills or endless plains?

What more than silence impresses so deeply, so profoundly, the thoughtful man or woman of his or her insignificance?

These close intimacies with Nature, beyond all others, bring home to us long forgotten promises, old faces and friendships lost in the mist of years, with startling clearness.

But the best thing about silence, whether we be with it in the verdured fields or forest, or in our own rooms, is that we get a closer view of our faults and frailties in quite a new and surprising light, frequently dazzling our wondering eyes and changing us for the better.

(Copyright.)

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I like to go to tears and talk of Art
Although I act as stupid as a goose.
I hear so many clever epigrams
That I can store away for future use.

Uncommon Sense . . .

By JOHN BLAKE

ENJOY THE GAME

GENTLEMEN who play golf will tell you that the man who tries too hard never does very well at it.

Incidentally, he never gets any fun out of the game.

There are many parallels between golf and life, which is doubtless the reason that so many people are devoted to it.

Golf, of course, is a game, and only a game. Yet there are many of its followers who can see only the advantage of winning, and who come in sour and ill-tempered if they lose.

Others, while they try to win, get just as much fun out of it if they lose. And they never stamp on their clubs or throw them away, or swear at the caddies.

It is very important to win in anything. But it is more important to get your allowance of fun out of it as you go along.

Sitting wheezily in any rich man's club you will find old gentlemen who wanted to win more than anything else, and who did win fortunes, but lost their health and their happiness in the effort. And, with all their money, you can set them down as losers.

There is good sportsmanship in all human effort. There are things the good sportsman will not do, even to win. One of them is cheating; another is becoming so absorbed in the pursuit of victory that he forgets everything else as he goes along.

John Burroughs, who probably never had more than the necessities of life in all his existence, got full measure of enjoyment that was denied to many who made a thousand times as much money. Incidentally, he was a very successful man, for he added to the sum of human knowledge.

Win if you can. Get a fortune if you can. Money means independence, and the ability to do good in the world.

But never forget that there is enjoyment as well as trouble in life, and that if you are not too intent on winning what the world calls success, you will be happier as you go along, and stand just as good a chance of making your life worth while, and the world better off because you lived in it.

(Copyright.)

Kiddies Six

By Will M. Maupin

A PROBLEM WORTH WHILE

HE HAS tackled divers questions
With assurance great to view,
From preserving our digestions,
Up to how big game pursue.
He has done work literary
With an air of honest pride,
And has writ in manner cheery
All about race suicide.

Of canals and arbitration,
And of income taxes, too;
Of the freight glut situation
And the right course to pursue
To make railroads come to center,
Or to back up Old Monroe—
To be brief he is a Mentor
Knowing all that men can know.

But he has his limitations
Just like any other man.
He can't solve some situations
'Cause no human mortal can.
Vainly would he wilt his collar
If he faced the problem great
How to make a single dollar
Feed and clothe a bunch of eight.

(Copyright.)

Forty Kinds of Buoys Used.

There are forty different types of buoys used at sea, each of which has a meaning of its own.

SCHOOL DAYS

The Friendly Path

By Walter I. Robinson

THINK FOR YOURSELF

IT IS always good policy to read clean literature, to consider the advice of those who shou'd know what they are talking or writing about, and to listen to good sermons, but no one ever was kept on the right pathway by what he read or heard spoken unless he used his brain.

Everyone's life is in his own keeping. Whether he is happy or unhappy, whether he is successful or unsuccessful, whether he is earning for himself an eternal home in heaven or hell depends on himself. Wise men and honest men may direct one to the proper road, but no one can make a human being do what is right if he refuses to do so.

Nearly every one remembers that old proverb, "You can take a horse to water, but you can't make him drink." But too often the lesson it is supposed to teach falls on deaf ears.

It is always dangerous to follow the mob. One may become quite popular with a certain class if he will do as that class wishes. But popularity of that sort is seldom worth a great deal. Those who find real enjoyment in life and those who stand out as leaders are seldom found in the midst of the most popular crowd.

If one's mentality is normal, whether he is educated or uneducated, he is likely to come near the proper goal if he uses his brain. But let him constantly depend on the judgment of others to direct his footsteps and the chances are ten to one that he'll be headed toward a fall.

No one knows as well as oneself what is good for him, except when illness comes and the skill of the physician or surgeon is necessary to mend the bodily damage. Yet millions constantly go whining about, seeking advice from their fellows, the while losing much of their just share of happiness.

When one accidentally stumbles or when he is pounced upon by the rattler hidden beside his path, his misfortune is excusable. But it is no excuse for man or woman of normal mentality blaming downfalls on others.

The wisest persons are those who don't think they know it all.

(Copyright.)

Asiatic Peoples.

Alpine people are frankly Asiatic. They originally come from the Pamir uplands. Half of the Alpine types of the present world, the Turkoman, the Turkish or Tartar, the Armenian and the Levantine are still natives of Asia. Living men of Homo Sapiens Alpinus or the normal round-heads of France and Germany have been found in Afghanistan and Samarkand, places from whence their ancestors had never migrated.

Raisin's Value as Food.

The value of the raisin as a food is by no means confined to its percentage of carbohydrate, for analysis of the ash shows that it is rich in many of the elements essential to health. The raisin contains calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, phosphorus, chlorine, sulphur and iron in form ready for prompt assimilation. Raisins form an important part of the dietary in some of the leading health institutions of the country and in several noted sanitariums are prescribed specifically in certain cases. The raisin is the richest of dried fruits in the mineral elements of iron and phosphorus and but very few of the fruits and vegetables contain a larger portion of organic iron, lacking to greater or less extent in many American dietaries.

Thanks, Not Going That Way.

Church notice—"Evening service 7:30. On the road to destruction. Come and join us."—Boston Transcript.

Mother's Cook Book

"He who receives and entertains his friends, and who does not, himself, personally, give supervision to the repast which he offers them, is not worthy of having friends."

FRESH FISH

IN THE parts of the country where fish may be caught, cooked and eaten the same day, there is no more appetizing and healthful food. Fish should be cleaned and placed on ice never leaving it until put into the over or broiler; then the flavor will be good and the dish appetizing.

Pike, bass, pickerel and perch all abound in the fresh waters. There are any number of ways of serving them Stuffed and baked, the pike and pickerel are excellent. The perch are usually fried until crisp and brown They should be rolled in seasoned flour before cooking.

A meaty fish is very good boiled in acidulated water and served with cooked spinach and this sauce:

Banana Filling.

Scrape and mush two ripe bananas add one tablespoonful of lemon juice two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and one-half cupful candied orange peel. Use on yellow cake, top with whipped cream.

Creole Sauce.

Sift one can of tomatoes (a pint) season well with one teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne. Add one cupful of fresh mushrooms that have been cooked in butter for five minutes. To the butter left in the pan add two tablespoonfuls of flour; stir until smooth. Add to the sauce and cook all together until thick. Add two tea spoonfuls of onion juice, one green pepper, finely chopped, and pour the whole over the boiled fish.

Nellie Maxwell

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Syria produces the most attar of roses.

SHE THOUGHT DIFFERENTLY.

Wifey: What do you consider the chief cause of divorce?

Hubby: Wives.

RADIO

VACUUM TUBE USED AS RADIO DETECTOR

How This Device Depends on Emission and Control of Electrons for Its Operation.

Readers of the radio column are urged to clip each article and paste it in a file book. The articles printed are continuous and the entire series will be valuable for reference.

The greatest advances made in the past few years in the radio art have been due in one way or another to the use of vacuum tubes. In view of this fact a more careful consideration of them will be of interest.

All of these tubes, known by a variety of names, such as radiotron, audion, seriotron (trade names of the manufacturer) depend upon the same fundamental principles for their operation. For the sake of simplicity of brevity these will be referred to in this column simply as vacuum tubes. A vacuum tube can be made to function as a detector, as an amplifier, or as an oscillator.

The vacuum tube depends on the emission and control of electrons for its operation. The electron is the smallest subdivision of matter which mankind recognizes and it carries the smallest known charge of negative electricity. For years previous to electron research it had been held by scientists that matter was built up of distinct particles or units which they called atoms and molecules. At first the molecule was assumed to be the smallest quantity of matter that could have a separate existence or take part in chemical action, but more vigorous research pointed to the fact that the molecule is made up of still smaller elements which are termed atoms; that is, a molecule may be composed of several atoms. Then for a time it was assumed that the atom was the very smallest quantity of an element that could exist, but later researches have revealed that atoms may be further subdivided into particles called electrons. The apparent mass of an electron is about one-eighteen-hundreth part of that of an atom of hydrogen which is the smallest of the chemical atoms.

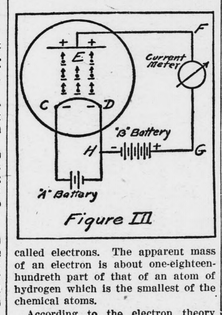

Figure III.

According to the electron theory an atom consists of a definite number of electrons grouped around a nucleus having a positive charge and so long as none of the component electrons are driven from the atom, the latter possess no detectable charge. The positive charge on the nucleus is said to be exactly neutralized by the negative charges on the electrons grouped about it.

Suppose now that by some means an electron can be detached from the atom. Then the atom becomes what is known as a positive ion and it exhibits the properties of a positively charged body, or in other words since an electron which carries a negative charge has been removed from the atom which has equal positive and negative charges, the portion of the atom now remaining has a deficiency of negative charge and acts like any positively charged body.

On the other hand if some force can be brought to bear that will add an electron to a normal atom which is neutral as far as electrical charges are measured, the result will be a negative ion, which will possess all the properties of a negatively charged body. An atom then which has a deficiency of electrons is called a positive ion and one having excess of electrons is called a negative ion.

Since each electron carries a negative charge of electricity an electron represents a certain quantity of electricity. By causing electrons to move from one point to another causes electricity to flow. The ability of any medium to conduct electricity or allow a current to flow through it depends upon the number of free electrons available as carriers of charges.

It has been known for many years that the space surrounding a piece of heated metal is a conductor of electricity. It has been demonstrated more recently that this is due to the release of electrons and that if an incandescent metal be placed in a bulb exhausted of all gases, pure electrons will be liberated from the incandescent metal.

In a vacuum tube such as we are using at the present time, the piece of metal used to furnish the electrons is called the filament and is usually made of tungsten and sometimes is coated with oxides to increase the electron emission. For convenience the filament of a vacuum tube is heated by a battery current and it is this heat furnished by the battery current that constitutes the force that disrupts the atoms of the filament and liberates electrons.

Fig. III is a spherical glass bulb from which all the air and gases have been exhausted and having mounted in it a filament C-D which can be heated to incandescence by the "A" battery connected to it, and the metallic plate E. When the filament C-D is heated to incandescence by the "A" battery connected across its terminals electrons are emitted. Connecting the cold plate E to the incandescent filament C-D by means of the circuit E-F-G-H which includes a current meter and a "B" battery, with its negative side connected to the filament lead at H and its positive side connected through the current meter, the plate becomes electrically positive with respect to the filament.

Since like charges repel and unlike charges attract, there will be a movement of electrons from the filament to the positively charged plate, and the current meter will show a deflection which indicates that a current is flowing in the circuit E-F-G-H.

Increasing the "B" battery voltage causes an increase in the current flowing in the circuit E-F-G-H, the plate circuit, until the positive charge on the plate E is so strong that all of the electrons given off by the filament are attracted to it. Assuming that the temperature of the filament is kept constant and that the plate voltage has been increased to the point where all of the electrons given off by the filament are attracted to it, any further increases in the "B" battery voltage will not cause any increase in the current in the plate circuit.

Increasing the temperature of the filament will increase the total number of the electrons emitted.

FRISCO TALKS TO HONOLULU

New Radio Station at the Presidio Can Be Heard Half Way Around the Globe.

"Hello, Honolulu."

That may sound like fiction, but it is a reality, nevertheless.

The new radio station at the Presidio, San Francisco, with aerial conditions right, can be heard half way around the globe. Officials in charge of construction declare it to be the most powerful vacuum tube transmitter on the Pacific coast.

Located on the highest point in the Presidio, overlooking San Francisco bay, two 150-foot aerial towers to augment its efficiency, the new station will command similar stations in Salt Lake City and Cheyenne.

Radiophones on German Trains.

Wireless telephone instruments will be installed on a number of important German express trains, and receiving instruments will be placed in hotels and embassies, according to an announcement made recently. Experiments conducted in a moving freight car have shown that the wireless system works well, the men engaged in the testing of the instruments being able to hold conversations with friends in Berlin. The tests were made under the observation of engineers, military attaches and the diplomatic representatives of the United States and Sweden.

Handling Vacuum Tubes.

When you handle the vacuum tubes of your receiver great care should be exercised that they are not knocked about or that the elements are broken. These little lamps are the heart and soul of the set. A good way to operate these tubes is to keep the glow just a little below the critical point.

ADVICE FOR AMATEURS.

The voltages applied to the plate circuits of amplifying tubes are not extremely critical and one voltage control will suffice. The detector tube, however, is often very critical and an efficient potentiometer will work wonders in controlling it.

Apparatus used for the reception of broadcasting is exactly the same as that used for the reception of code signals. The transmitting equipment, however, is different.

The use of a single wire for reception is advantageous because it lessens the amount of objectional interference in the way of static. It is equally as good as a multiple wire system for reception.

Defective "B" batteries will often cause roaring in the telephone receivers.

The electron often talked about is the smallest known quantity of negative electrical energy. In motion it makes up the electric current.

A "soft" vacuum tube is used as a detector tube and a "hard" vacuum tube as an amplifier. The terms "hard" and "soft" refer to degree of evacuation.

Radio waves travel at the same speed as light, namely 186,000 miles per second.

A wavemeter is an instrument used for checking up the wave lengths of sending and receiving stations.

Gas pipe or water pipe systems may be used for grounds, the latter being more advisable.

Lightning protection secured by grounding the antenna when not in use is essential and is required by the underwriters.

RADIO OF 1879 DISCOVERED

Instruments and Notebooks of David Hughes, Pioneer in Wireless, Found in London.

Instruments and notebooks of great historic and scientific value to the student of wireless telegraphy have recently been unearthed in London and are now in the archives of the British museum. They were the property of David Hughes and the books are a complete record of his experiments in wireless telegraphy forty-three years ago—in 1879.

For twenty years they have been stored in a furniture warehouse in London and were brought to light through the efforts of A. A. Campbell Swinton and Col. H. G. Lyons of the Science museum.

The notebooks are many in number and are said to be a complete record of Hughes' work in wireless, including drawings and a description of his invention of the microphone. Among the electrical instruments discovered at the place named and a part of the inventor's effects were several hand-made microphones, unquestionably the work of the inventor's own hands and with which he carried on some of his experiments in wireless telegraphy.

There are also drawings made by Hughes and descriptions of the several instruments, all making a complete record, together with what the museum already has acquired of the earliest scientific inquiries in an art that today is attracting the earnest attention of the whole world.

Set That Will Not Freeze.

Jean Lecarne, a French engineer, connected with Vallot observatory, at the summit of Mont Blanc, in the Alps, has invented a radio instrument which is not affected by low temperatures. He proposes the use of such sets by mountain climbers and other adventurers.

Fear of Lightning.

"Lightning shy" radio fans have been worried about the possibility of dangers to the houses from the effect of electrical storms on their aerials. If the aerial is properly protected it is as safe as the telephone wires.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR JUNE 18

THE DOWNFALL OF JUDAH

LESSON TEXT—II Kings 25:1-21.

GOLDEN TEXT—Be not deceived: God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.—Gal. 6:7.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Deut. 28:15-19; 25, 36, 37; II Chron. 36:11-23; Luke 19: 41-44.

PRIMARY TOPIC—God Punishing Disobedient People.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Capture of Jerusalem.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—A Nation That Disobeyed God.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Results of National Disobedience to God.

Zedekiah was made king of Judah by the king of Babylon (24:17), but in spite of this kindness and the word of the Lord spoken to him by Jeremiah (Jer. 38:17, 18; cf. Jer. 52:3), he rebelled against the king of Babylon. He relied upon the help of Egypt, but all that Egypt could do was to cause temporary interruption of the siege of Jerusalem.

I. The Seige of Jerusalem (vv. 1-3).

1. Time of (vv. 1, 2). It began on the tenth day of the tenth month of the ninth year of Zedekiah's reign and lasted about eighteen months. The tenth month according to the Jewish calendar corresponds to our December-January, as their calendar year began about the middle of March. The reason the exact time is given is that this was to be an event of great importance to the Jews in their exile.

2. The Method (v. 1). Nebuchadnezzar came in person with a large army and encamped against Jerusalem and built forts against it round about. It is thought that closed walls were built around the city, shutting it in. On the tops of these walls forts were built from which missiles of destruction could be hurled by their engines of war against the city. With the city shut in its fall was only a question of time.

3. The Famine (v. 3). Gelkie says: "It was speedily followed, as is always the case, with an outbreak of pestilence. Food was well-nigh gone. There had long been no bread. Mothers were at last driven to murder and eat their children. The richest citizens wandering about searching for scraps in the dunghills." Even outside the city the people were starving. "There was no bread for the people of the land." It is estimated that one-third of the people of Jerusalem died of starvation.

II. Zedekiah's Flight and Fate (vv. 4-7).

1. "The City was Broken Up" (v. 4). The Chaldeans had succeeded in making an opening in the wall so large that they could make their way into the city in spite of all that the Hebrews could do. Resistance was carried on to the bitter end.

2. Zedekiah's Flight (v. 4). The king with his men of war fled by night toward the plain. His object, no doubt, was to cross the Jordan at Jericho and hide in the mountains east of Jordan.

3. Zedekiah's Fate (vv. 5-7). (1) He was overtaken in the plains of Jericho (v. 5). When his flight was discovered the Chaldean army pursued and captured him. (2) He was brought to the king of Babylon at Riblah (v. 6). Riblah was a town north of Damascus. It was the king's headquarters from which he directed his armies against Tyre and Jerusalem. Before Nebuchadnezzar, Zedekiah was tried as a criminal. (3) His fate (v. 7). His sons were slain in his sight; his eyes were put out; he was bound with fetters of brass; and they carried him to Babylon where he remained prisoner until the day of his death (Jer. 52:11).

III. Jerusalem Destroyed (vv. 8-10).

The dismantling of the city was delayed a month, perhaps awaiting instructions from Nebuchadnezzar, who was at Riblah.

1. They Burnt the House of the Lord (v. 9). This was the sacred temple built by Solomon with additions and modifications. Before burning it they plundered it of all its sacred contents.

2. Burnt the King's House (v. 9). This was doubtless the palace built by Solomon.

3. Burnt All the Houses of Jerusalem (v. 9). The implication is that the common houses were left for the people (v. 12).

4. They Broke Down the Walls of Jerusalem. The aim was to render the walls useless as a means of defense.

IV. The Disposition of the People (vv. 11, 12).

1. Carried Them into Captivity (v. 11). The people who were left in the city and those who had deserted to the Babylonians were carried to Babylon; all such as would be of use in Babylon.

2. The Poorest of the Land Were Left (v. 12). The people who would not likely make any trouble were left as vine-dressers and husbandmen. Doubtless they were looking forward to colonization by foreign peoples. The object in leaving these people was that the country might be ready for their coming. Over these people Gedaliah was appointed as governor, with headquarters at Mizpah.

Wasting Time.

Let us make up our minds to throw away no more time, nor any more weaken our spiritual strength, by vain indulgences, but to govern our bodily appetites by this one rule, that we take what is most simple and wholesome, not what pleases us best; we shall find more help in this than we can well imagine beforehand, when we come to severer and bitterer trials.—John Keble.

Lenity.

Lenity will operate with greater force in some instances than vigor—it is therefore my first wish to have all my conduct distinguished by it.—Washington.

To the Thief.

Let him that stole, steal no more; but rather let him labor, working with his hands the thing which is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth.—Ephesians 4:28.

The Greatness of God's Mercy.

Remember me, O my God, and spare me according to the greatness of thy mercy.—Nehemiah 13:22.

No Peace for Them.

There is no peace, saith the Lord, unto the wicked.—Isaiah 48:22.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter, spot, $1.26½; No. 2 garlicky, spot, $1.24½.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 3 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 70c per bu. for carlots on spot.

Cob corn is quotable at about $3.50 per brl. for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white closing prices (domestic basis), 48 asked; No. 3 white 47¼ asked.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, per bu., $1.03; bag lots nearby, as to quality and condition, 90c@$1.

Millfeed—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $32; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $30; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $39; same in 100 lb. jute sacks, $37.

Hay—Supplies sufficient for the moderate wants of the trade at the moment, and the market is quiet at range $18 to $21 per ton for good timothy and mixed hay.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, per ton, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $11.50@12; No. 1 oat (nominal), $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 38@38½c; do, choice, 36@37; do, good, 33@35; do, prints, 39@41; do, blocks, 38@40; do, nearby, 34@36; ladles, 26@28; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 24@26; Ohio rolls, 24@25; West Virginia rolls, 24@25; storepacked, 24; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 24@26.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 23½@24c; Eastern Shore, Md. and Va., 23½@24; Western, 23½@24; West Virginia, 23; Southern, 22.

Live Poultry—Chickens, spring, per lb., 1½ lbs. and over, 50@55c; do, springers, 1¼ to 1½ lbs., 45@50; small spring, 1¼ lbs. and less, 40@45; do, white leghorns, 1½ lbs. and over, 40; do, smaller, 35; young winter chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 40@45; do, old roosters, per lb., 15@16; do, old hens, per lb., over 4½ lbs., 25; do, do, medium, 3 to 4 lbs., per lb., 24; do, white leghorn hens, per lb., 23.

Ducks — Muscovy and mongrel, young, per lb., 18@20c; do, white nekings, per lb., old, 20@22; do, puddle, per lb., 3½ lbs. and over, 19@20; spring ducks, 3½ lbs. and up, per lb., 30. Pigeons, per pair, old 35@40c; do. do, young, 35@40.

Potatoes—Market firmer on white potatoes under light receipts and improved demand. Choice sound old potatoes, steady. Old, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1.50; No. 2, 50@75c.

New Potatoes—Florida, No. 1, per brl., $5@6; No. 2, do, $3@3.50; Rappahannock and York River, No. 1, per brl., $5@5.50: do, No. 2, $2.50@3; Norfolk and North Carolina, No. 1, $5.50@6.25; No. 2, $3@3.50; South Carolina and Georgia, No. 1, per brl., $5.50@6.25; No. 2, $3@3.50; sweets, No. 1, per bu. hamp., $1@1.25; yams, No. 1, per bu. hamp, $1@1.25.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.30½; No. 2 hard, $1.32; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.46½, and No. 2 mixed Durum, $1.33½, c. i. f. track New York, to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 77⅞c, and No. 2 mixed, 77⅜, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—No. 2 white, 48½.

Hay—No. 1, $31@33; No. 2, $29@31; No. 3, $26@28; shipping, $24@26.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 36@36½c; creamery, extras (92 score), 35½; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 33@35.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts 26½@27¾c; storage-packed, extra firsts, 28@29; do, firsts, 27@27¾; State, nearby and nearby Western heanery whites, firsts to extras, 30@38; State and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 26½@30½.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 18¾@19¼c; do, average run, 18@18¼; State, whole milk, twins, fresh, specials, 18½@18¾; do, average run, 18.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $1.23@1.28; do, garlicky, $1.20@1.25.

Eggs—Extra nearby firsts, 28c; do, firsts, 26; extra Western firsts, 28; do, firsts, 26½; fancy selected packed, 35@37.

Corn—No. 2, for export, 68½@69½c; do. No. 3, 67½@68; do. No. 4, 65½@66½; car lots local trade, No. 2, yellow, 72@73; No. 3, yellow, 70½@71½.

Butter—Western creamery, extra, 36½c; nearby prints and fancy, 43@46.

Eggs—Nearby extra firsts, 27c; do, firsts, 26; Western, extra firsts, 28; do, firsts, 25½; fancy selected packed, 35@37.

Cheese — New York whole milk fancy flats held, 25@28c; do fresh, 19@19½; fair to good, 18@18½; long horn, 19@19½; single daisies held, 25@28; do, fresh, 19@20.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE. — Calves — Choice to handy weight veals, per lb., 11c; choice to fat heavy veals, 9½@10; fair to good, 8½@9; heavy, smooth, fat veals, 7@8; heavy, rough calves, 5@6.

Hogs—Straight, 10c; sows, as to quality, 7@8c; stags and boars, 5@6; live pigs, as to size and quality, 12@13; shoats, as to size and quality.

KANSAS CITY. — Cattle — Top heavy steers, $9.25; few small lots, yearlings, $9.40@9.50; better grade cows, $6@6.50; common and medium, $4.50@5.50.

Hogs—Bulk, 175 to 240 pounders, $10.50@10.60; packer top, $10.60; bulk sales, $10.30@10.60; sows mostly $9.25@9.30; stockers, 10@15c higher; best, $11.

Sheep—Light fat ewes, $6.25; wethers, $7.25; shorn lambs, $12.75; spring lambs, several decks, $13.85; odd bunches, $13.90; Texas goats, $4.

Distributing the Attentions.

"Are you going to take boarders next summer?"

"Yes, indeed," said Farmer Corntossel. "Not that we need the money, but we want somebody around besides our own family for the mosquitoes to pick on."

A Hitch.

"The salary is $4,000."

"Good."

"The work—"

"Hold on. I thought this was a political job."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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Good Printing
THE kind of printing that pays dividends is the kind you should have. Pale, muddy, poorly arranged printed matter is worse than none. The quality of your business is often judged by the quality of your stationery — inferior printing gives an impression of cheapness that is hard to overcome, while good printing carries with it a desirable suggestion of quality.
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Pays

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 24.

BAR ALL WET SHIPS FROM U. S.

...se Committee Takes Amendment to Marine Bill

...REIGN VESSELS INCLUDED

...dy Bar Suggested—Bankhead Of... ...rs Amendment To Withhold Any Share in Fund To Liquor Carriers.

...shington.—An amendment to the ... Subsidy Bill imposing a fine of ...00 on any ship of whatever reg... ...on which liquor is sold on a ...ge starting or ending at an Amer... ...port was presented to Republi... ...members of the House Merchant ...ne Committee.

...posed as a substitute for an ...dment offered by Representative ...kead, which would deny any ... of the subsidy to ships selling ... the amendment provides that ... imposition of a second $10,000 ...on particular ship would not be ...ated to enter an American port. ...e plan to inflict a fine, offered ...Representative Edmunds, Republ... of Pennsylvania, in the hope of ...ng American ships on a parity ... those of other nations not re... ...ed as to prohibition, was taken ... advisement by the committee. ...ho was indicated at the Treas... Department that Attorney General ...berty will be asked for a new ...on the question of the sale of ...on Shipping Board vessels.

...e Bankhead amendment would ...ide that no part of the money ... appropriated shall be used ... the payment of compensation to ...wner of any vessel upon which ...liquors or beverages containing ...than one-half of one per cent. ...d by volume, are stored, sold, ...for sale, offered for sale, or other... ...ion within or without the ter... ...rial waters of the United States.

...ach Ready To Prove Charge.

...t Louis, Mo.—The Anheuser Busch ...ing Company is willing to pro... witnesses to support charges ...in the letters of August A. Busch ...his son, Adolphus Busch 3d, to ...sident Harding, and which were ...ed over to Chairman A. D. Lasker, ...Shipping Board, that the United ...s Shipping Board is violating the ...ition law and the Volstead act. ...e event of a Congressional in... ...ry was made known here ...s representatives of the firm. ...e brewing company published a ...ile of a list of the United States ...ator George Washington, in which ...mber of German wines and beers ...sted, together with "American ...ohine whisky," at "30 cents a

...E-INKING NEWSPAPERS.

...ess Perfected in Wisconsin Will Save Millions.

...dison, Wis.—A process to remove ...rom old newspapers so the paper ...be used again for printing pur... ...as been developed by the ... States Forest Products Laborato... here, according to an announce... ...just made.

...e mill under commercial condi... has de-inked 1,500 tons of old ...apers and has remade the paper ...newsprint stock of desired ...ss and color, which was ac... by publishers as standard, says ...laboratory announcement.

...Bentonite, a clay-like substance ...d from volcanic ash and found ...ly in Wyoming, is used in the de... process, it was said. It dis... the ink and leaves the paper ...ly clear.

...ks of the cheapness of the new ... the laboratory officials say they ...ed that much of the 2,200,000 tons ...paper print annually used can be ...ed.

...E CIVILIAN NAVAL FORCE.

...ate Adopts The Navy Department's Plan.

...shington.—The Navy Depart... ...s plan to create a civilian naval ...serve force, similar to the National ...d, was adopted by the Senate in ...ting an amendment of the Ap... ...riations Committee increasing the ...e provision of $50,000 to $3,000,... ...to begin the work. Under the ...n of the Department, 3,000 officers ...3,000 enlisted men would be ...ed into a civilian reserve force ...e one month's service annually ...ey is subject to call to duty. Re... ...ey would receive two weeks' ...ing annually on naval vessels.

...OLUTIONIST MUST LEAVE.

...ia Demand Repudiation Or Departure Of Professor.

...ryville, Tenn.—Unless Prof. C. W. ...Webber of the faculty of Union ...ersity, a Baptist institution at ...ryville, Tenn., is eliminated from its ...ching staff, or declares publicly his ...ejection of the theory of evolution, ...ecial or moral support of the ...ryville Baptist Pastors' Conference ...ll withdrawn from the institution, ...ording to resolutions adopted by ...e conference yesterday.

...S WILL FULFILL TREATIES.

...ntry Out All Agreements Made In Washington Conference.

...ton.—Assurances that the provi... of the various agreements made ...the Washington Arms Limitation ...ference would be carried out, were ...n by Admiral Kato, the new ...ter of Japan. Kato, in a state... ...ch he declared he and his Ministry ...repared to put into effect the ...ns of the Washington treaties ...ating affecting Japan.

Direct Prim... Weakens

Cleveland.—Secre... Reserve University ... entitle "The Decline ... recent years was grad... by undermining the Co... responsibility.

The direct prima... accept constitutional ... that the Government ... toward complete socia...

As one result, he ... of our national Gover... is today."

"The direct prim... quality of men willing... be taken to greatly m...

In its attempts to ... the Constitution, the ...

He added that in ... and he suggested that ... to center in taxation ...

By way of preface ... particular party and ... private citizen exercis...

"Whatever may b... about the disquietude ... the laws for its enforc... individual pocketbook ... as he views them, an... with the Government.

KEY MEMORI... NATIONAL

Harding Declares ... Kept Fai...

EXERCISES IMP...

Memorial Statue Unveil... Crowd Which Brave... Hear Inspiring Ad... Chief Magist...

Baltimore, Md.—The... barred "Star-Spangled ... more floated over th... earthwork of Fort Mc... President of the Unite... dedicated the nation's ... Maryland patriot who, ... century ago, embodied ... able spirit of his day in...

"This nation of ours ... the President, whose ... heard by thousands ... within the fort reserva... as it cherishes the tradi... ors the memory of thos... sacrifices have helped ... great."

"The faith has been k... after quoting the poet's ... continued integrity and ... people. "It is the hope ... ican heart today that it ... to be kept. The inter... has brought our count... high place. It has cast ... burdens of responsibili... share the difficult probl... in the turmoil of a n... need all the inspirat... which fired his glowi... triotism. No generatio... ever come into the wo... path smoothed or to fi... solved for it in advan... the fit price we pay fo... heritance of liberty and...

Baltimore had throw... pitable doors to Presi... Harding and their party ... had greeted them offici... boundary on their arri... from Washington. Othe... by thousands had line... cheering and waving ... visitors and recepti... passed swiftly with ... convoy of motorcycle... visitors had been ... luncheon as guests of ... another demonstration ... their journey from the ... to Fort McHenry, where ... bration of Flag Day took ...

Arriving at the fort, ... are still largely covere... porary buildings erecte... purposes during the W... still so used, the Presi... first driven out to the ... and then back to a co... the patients who coul... beds were mustered. T... of the men were in whe... in charge of a nurse ... Those who could walk ... in a large group with t... nurses.

The President and h... down the lines of whe... ing hands with each o... men who reclined in t... their nurses; and to eac... Harding gave a carna... huge bunch she had bro... just that purpose. The... Harding stood at one s... and shook hands with ... tients who filed by, w... and all of the attendan... they lasted, Mrs. Hardi... ing flowers.

The men themselves ... beyond measure. The k... the President and the ... the Land and their hea... appeared to make these ... feel that after all, the ... forgotten what they ... and they got a new con... fact that these highly ... are thoroughly human—

PROPOSES DRY ...

Senator Ernst Would P... ity On One ...

Washington.—A bure... tion as a separate and ... the Federal Government ... vided in a bill introduc... Ernst, Republican, Ke... measure, its sponsor sa... to put the responsibili... ing the prohibition laws... to be appointed by the ... to remove